

**CURRENT TRENDS IN THERAPY FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION**—T-1704. 16mm (television film recording), b&w, sound, 29 min. Panel discussion to provide the medical viewer with divergent points of view of experts representing their specialty fields. Daniel H. Casriel, M. D. Medical Psychiatric Superintendent of Daytop Village sees narcotics addiction as basically withdrawal behind a chemical as a response to stress—a condition requiring intensive psychotherapy. Dr. Jerom H. Jaffe, M.D., Director, Drug Abuse Program, State of Illinois, Department of Public Health, questions the psychiatric approach and discusses the methadone treatment of addicts in Chicago. Audience: professional medical.

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**ECOLOGY: OLYMPIC RAIN FOREST.** 16mm, color, sound, 20 min. Presents the unusual characteristics of the rain forest of the Olympic Peninsula in the state of Washington. The film explains with animation and live photography how topography, geographic location, and the constant prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean combine to produce excessive moisture. It then shows how this moisture has created in the canyons an area of luxuriant growth where many species of animals and plants thrive in an interdependent community. Among the animals are the Olympic elk, and black-tailed deer, and among the plants, epiphytes and gigantic forest trees. Audience: general.

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**LIFE SCIENCES ACTIVITY SERIES.** Super 8mm, color, silent, 30 film loops. Titles include: Raising Butterfly Larvae, Making an Insect Catching Net, Catching Insects on Grass and Shrubs, Making a Wood Display, Making an Ant Colony Observation Cage, Making Leaf Prints, Making Mushroom Spore Prints, Making a Water Drop Microscope, Using a Student Microscope, Making a Hand Microtome, Raising the Fruit Fly *Drosophila*, Imbedding in a Plastic, Making a Humming Bird Feeder, and Making a Bird Feeder. Audience: elementary, junior high.

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**MAGNETOSPHERE.** 16mm, color, sound, 30 min. Defines the meaning of the magnetosphere and describes the efforts of scientists to establish more accurate concepts about it and its significance. Following a delineation of the best theoretical pattern of the magnetosphere according to present knowledge, we learn how scientists became aware of the presence of this region and see a variety of instruments and techniques being used to study it. Explains how the magnetosphere differs from other portions of the atmosphere, and shows how its nature is important to those who have to make Space-Age decisions. Audience: upper elementary, high school, adult.

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*Listing is for readers' information of new 16mm and 8mm films on science, engineering, medicine and agriculture for professional, student and general audiences. For further information on purchase, rental or free loan, write to distributor or circle the appropriate number on the Reader Service Card.*

## Environmental meddling

Your report, "Summertime seeding over Sierra Nevada," (SN: 4/18, p. 384) is incomplete. If rainfall in this part of California is increased 100 to 250 percent during the summer is it not, therefore, being reduced somewhere to the east where the moisture normally falls?

Would we merely be transferring California's thirst to, say Colorado?

Have not many of our environmental problems been caused by inadequate analysis of the total consequence of environmental meddling?

W. B. Harding  
Leawood, Kan.

## Snowpack increase

The Bureau of Reclamation pilot project for the Upper Colorado River Basin (SN: 4/11, p. 365) is designed to produce approximately a 15-percent increase in seasonal snowpack by selective cloud seeding. The probability of more than minor flood damage for tributary streams to the San Juan River is nearly zero if the water equivalent of the late season snowpack does not exceed 150 percent of the long-term averages. The averages used are based on official snow surveys made on or near the first day of February, March and April during the years 1936 through 1967.

The specifications for the cloud-seeding contract include the following provisions: "The contractor shall suspend cloud seeding for or near those parts of the project area where the following situations exist: a. Whenever snowpack in the target area exceeds 200 percent of the long-term average from the beginning of the operating season through January, 175 percent of the long-term average during February, and 150 percent of the long-term average during March and through the end of the operating season, as determined by

snow course measurements and existing weather stations. . . ."

Snowpack accumulations in excess of 150 percent of average have occurred in the past and will undoubtedly occur in the future. Cessation of cloud seeding at any given accumulation level produces no guarantee against subsequent additional snow. We are attempting to learn if a precipitation management system can be operated in the project area with net benefit. We consider cessation of seeding at 150 percent of the late season snowpack a way of holding the true costs to an acceptable level.

Archie M. Kahn, Chief  
Offices of Atmospheric  
Water Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Denver, Colo.

## Across disciplines

I used to be a very avid reader of SCIENCE NEWS, but somehow over these last years with the increase pressure of all the other journal reading I tended to by-pass it. Recently, because of the visit to our laboratories of Barbara Culliton, I realized that I have been neglecting a very good source of information for keeping abreast of what is going on in other disciplines. I was much impressed with the caliber of her writing and her ability to put the important facts in their proper perspective. Since many of the leads needed to solve our problems come from sources outside the normal area we read about, I want to make sure that I won't miss out on some possibly important leads for our work. I am therefore enclosing my check for \$7.50 for a one year subscription to SCIENCE NEWS.

Donald J. Lyman  
Prof. of Materials Science  
Asst. Research Prof. of Surgery  
University of Utah  
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## SCIENCE NEWS

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